

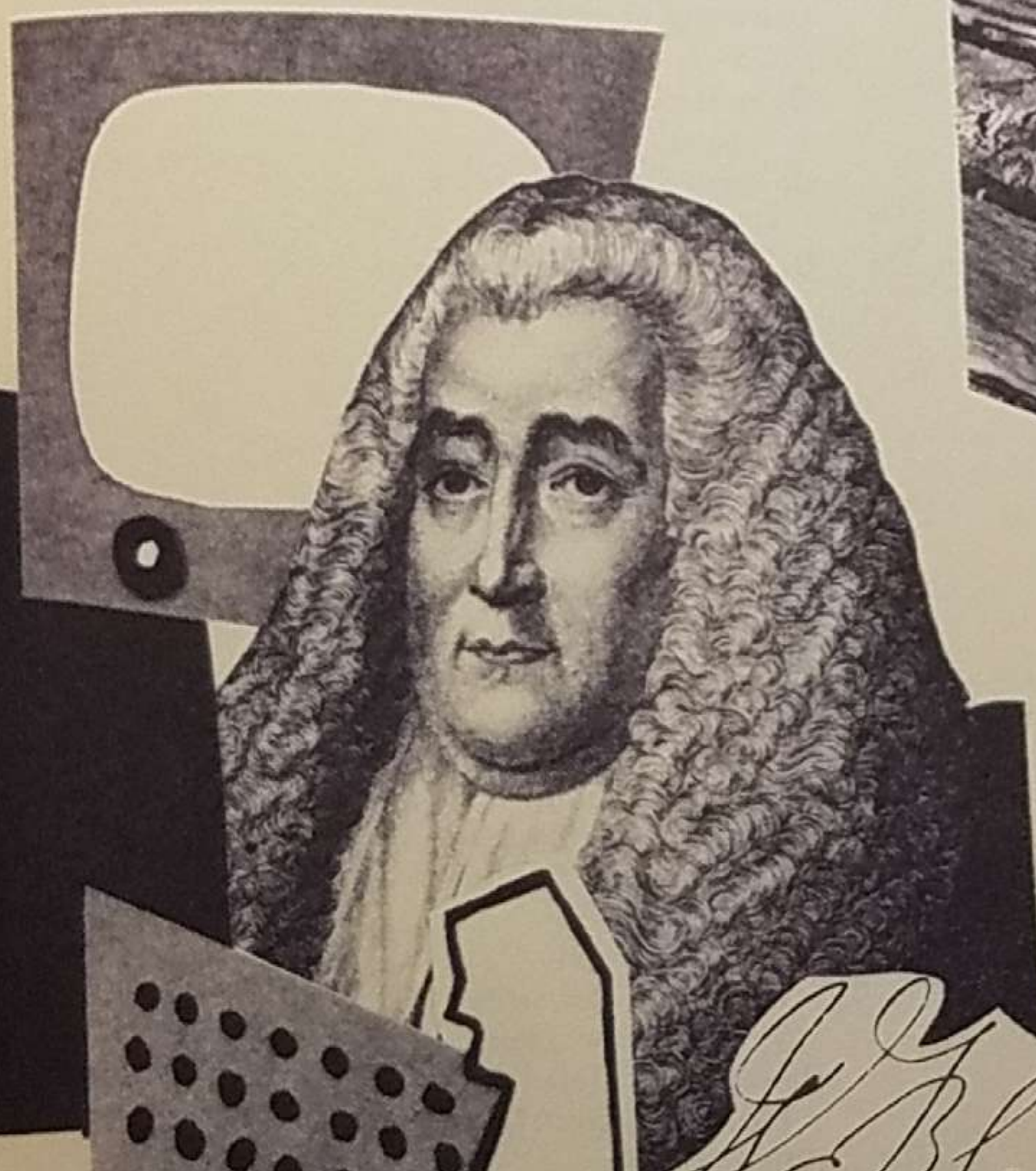
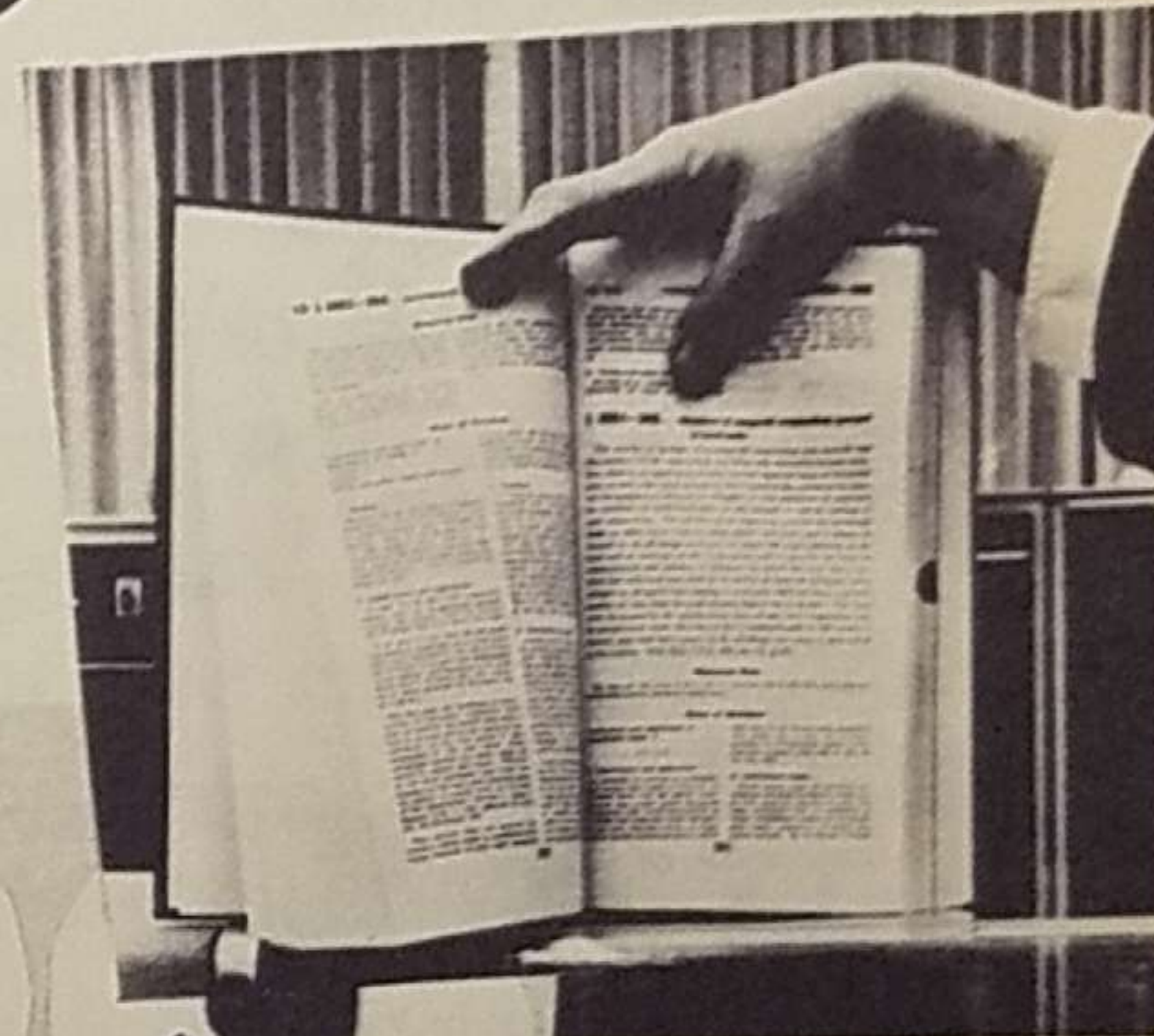
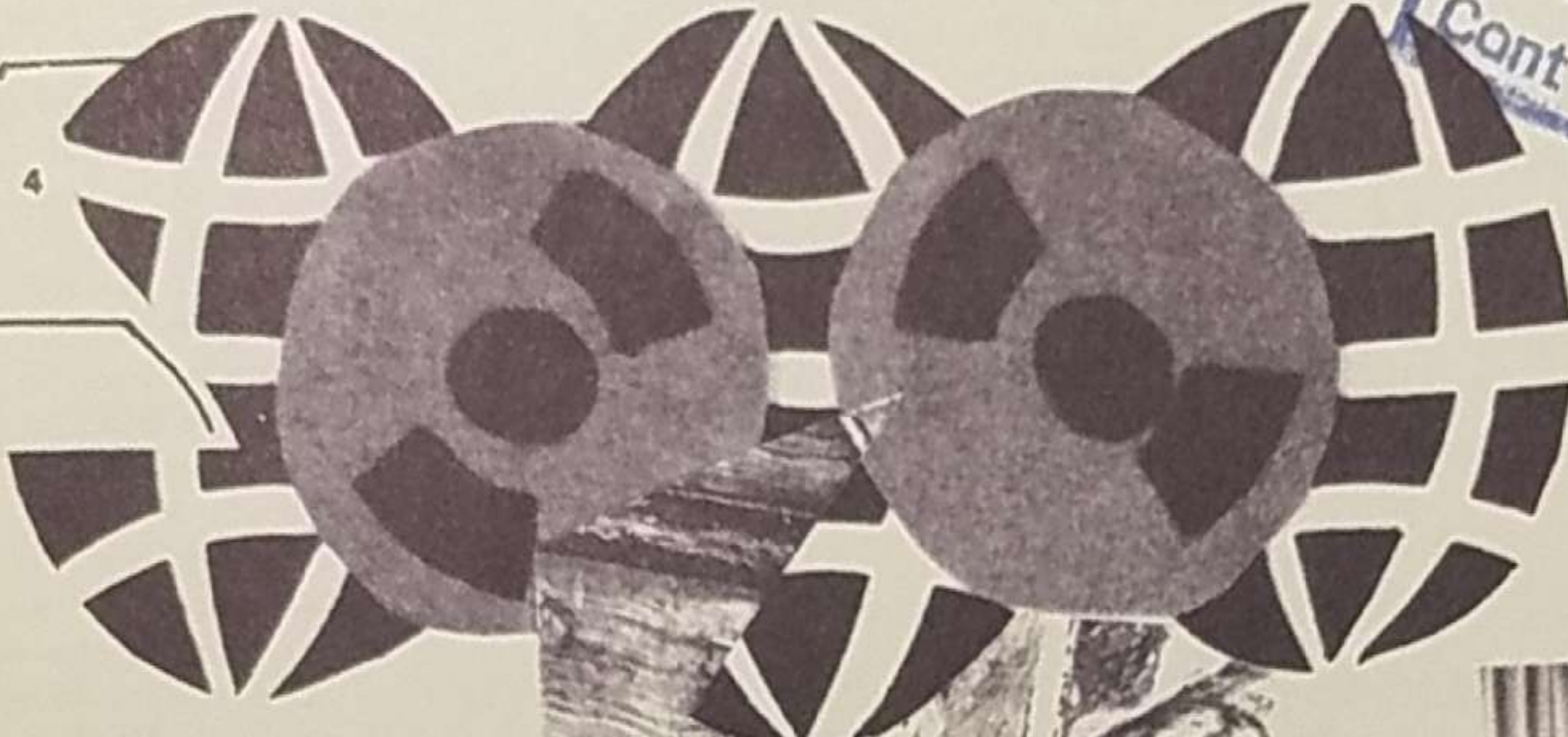
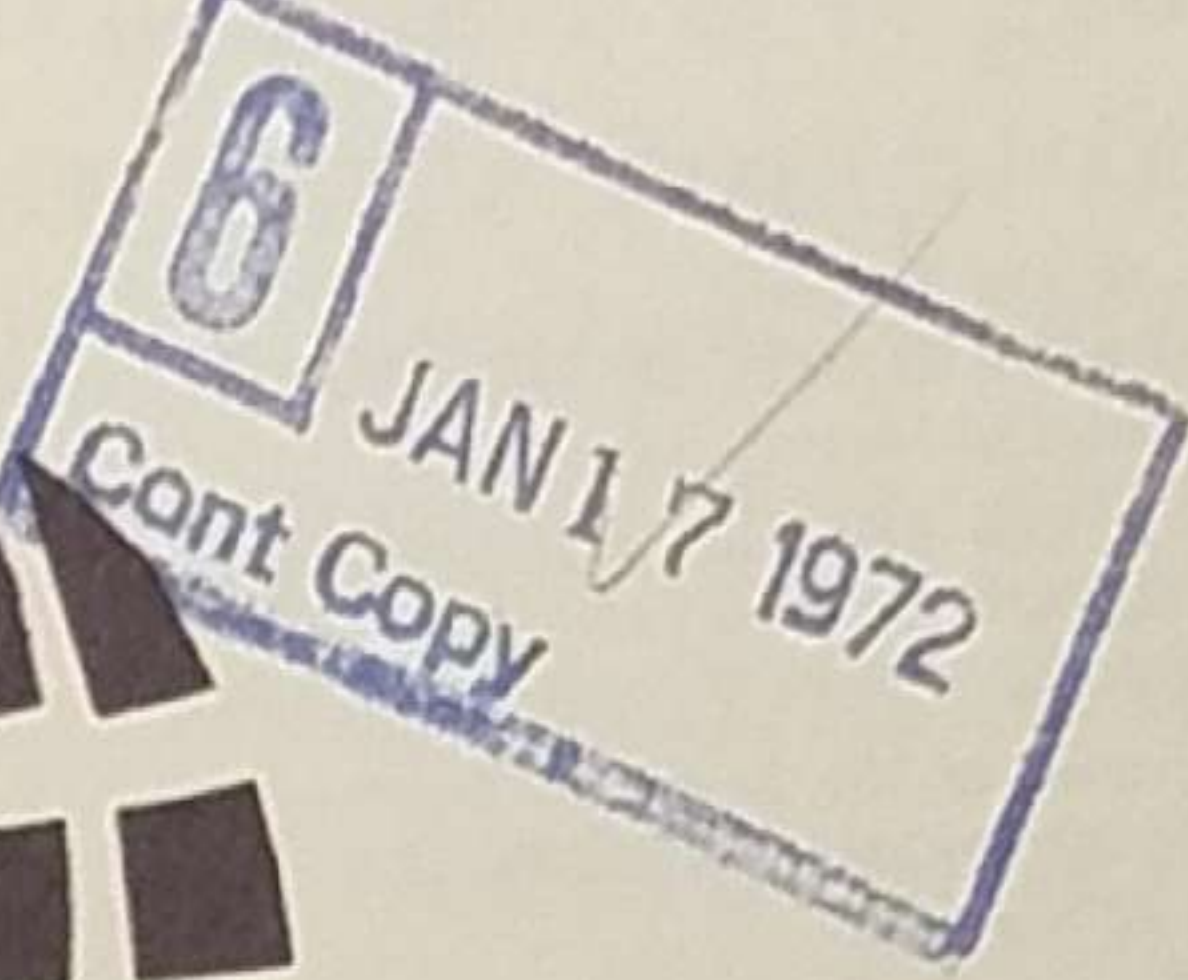
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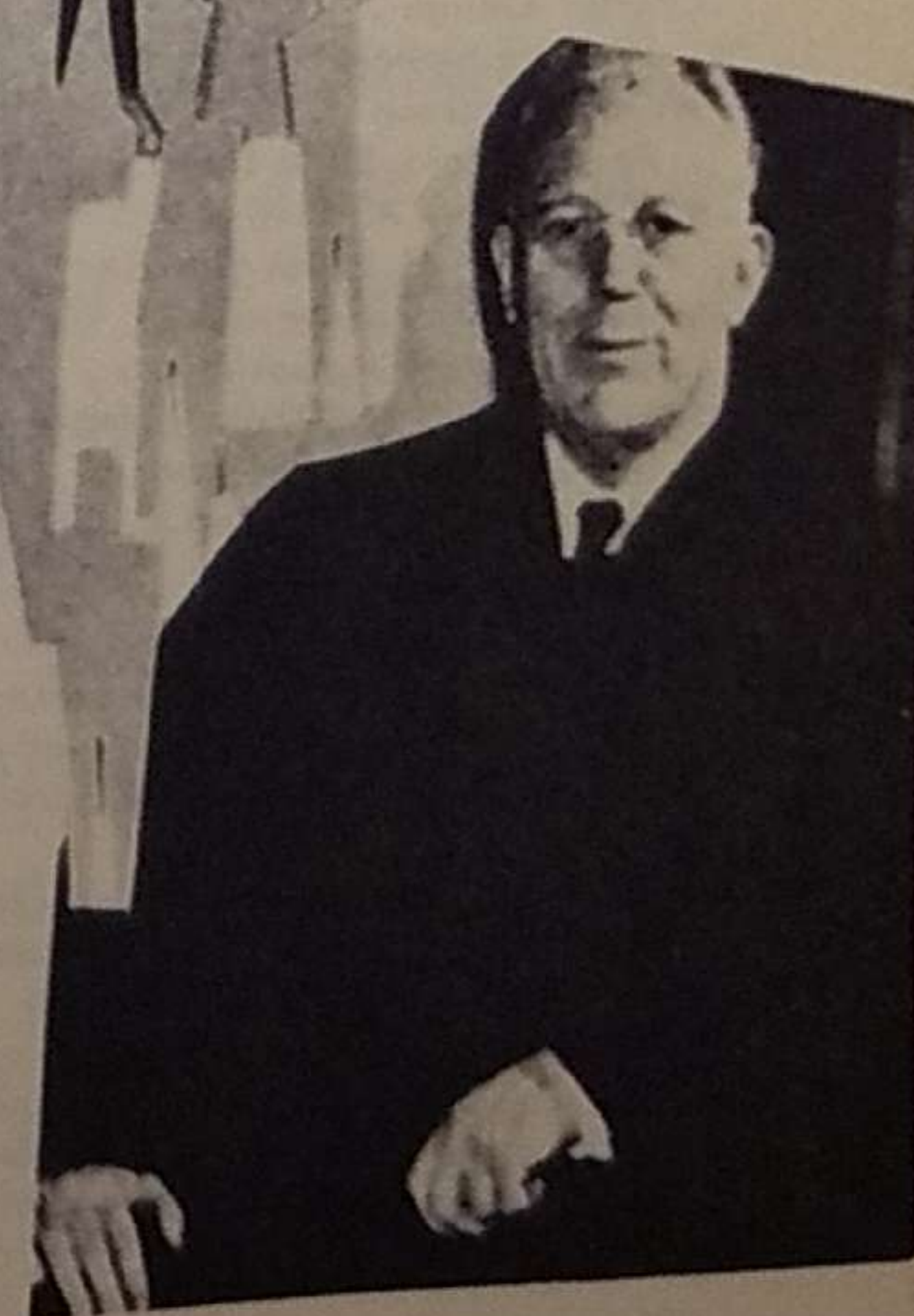
Bulletin of the Interuniversity Communications Council (EDUCOM)

Computer Plan



W. Blackstone

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THE COMPUTER AND THE LAW

EDUCOM

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The Computer and the Law

The computer is adding a new dimension to old social problems. There is a growing interest in large computerized information centers including the one proposed for the federal government and the national information network (EDUNET) planned by EDUCOM. The threats to human rights which have, in some cases, existed for decades, will be aggravated by such widespread facilities for information storage and retrieval. Added vigilance is required to assure that the computer does not lead us into 1984. EDUCOM, for example, has established a task force on legal and related matters which is concerned with both the rights and duties of those scholars who are working with the new communications media. On the other hand, the computer may simplify both the teaching and practice of law. We are attempting in this article to point out some of the special problems which are created or worsened by the computer as well as some of the opportunities it presents in legal teaching and research.

Invasion of Privacy

It has been proposed that the federal government should merge all of its computer operations and create one mammoth Federal Data Center which would be available to industry and researchers as well as for government use. There are more than twenty federal agencies that have data about individuals in the United States. In terms of cost and efficiency, the establishment of a Data Center would seem to be eminently reasonable.

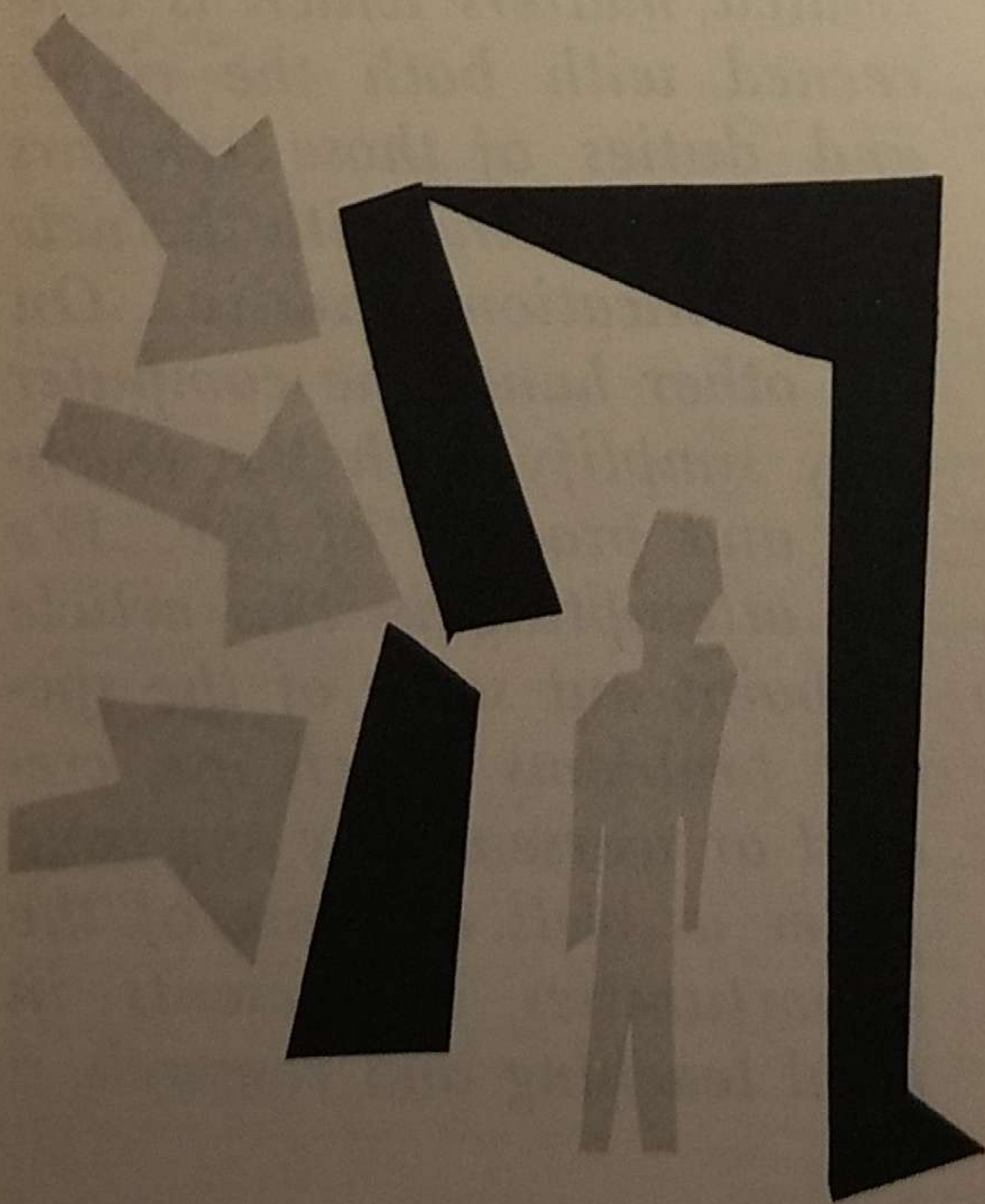
Similar data centers have been proposed on state and local levels, as well as others for medical records of patients, for the academic records of students, and for computerizing credit information. The smaller data centers, too, offer many advantages for public record keeping, patient care, and ease of transfer of students from one institution to another. But the advantages must be weighed against the dangers inherent in such centers. It has been suggested, for example, that credit information and medical records—physical and psychiatric—should never be included in any information network.

As might be supposed, the major discussions of threats to privacy have been in relation to the proposed Federal Data Center. Such a center would bring together all of the information reported to federal agencies. All of that material would be potentially available to anyone who rightfully had access to any part of it. The scope of information is frightening when one considers the records in even a few of the agencies involved: the Internal Revenue Service; the Bureau of the Census; the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the Social Security Administration; the files of the F.B.I.; the Civil Service records of federal employees; and, possibly, medical records of people treated in government hospitals.

The Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Senate Judiciary Committee and a subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations have both held hearings on this issue. Opposition to the establishment of a Federal Data Center stresses its threat to the individual's right to privacy. Information which is outdated, incomplete, or inaccurate can cause grave injustice to a citizen. He can be damaged by data in the bank which he is not even aware are recorded there. In that situation, his right to face his accuser is infringed also.

Those witnesses who admit the advantages of such a center urge careful study of ways to provide a fail-safe system to protect the information in the bank. Others question the ability of a government agency such as the Internal Revenue Service to guarantee the confidential status of information provided them when the information is part of a general center. The Center's proponents have suggested, for example, that a special security code number be assigned to the data on each individual so that no one can be identified without that code. It was also suggested that the computer be programmed to provide only those kinds of information which the inquirer is authorized to obtain.

In his testimony before the Senate subcommittee last March, Arthur R. Miller, Professor of Law, University of Michigan, and co-chairman of the EDUCOM Task Force on Legal and Related Matters, recommended "direct federal intercession to insure that the Data Center functions in a manner consistent with the right of individual privacy . . ." He said that Congressional action is necessary to establish a proper balance between the needs of the national government for data and the right of individual privacy. The legislation must be reinforced by statutory civil remedies and penal sanctions expanding the existing tort concepts. He recommended the



establishment of a completely independent agency to administer the center.

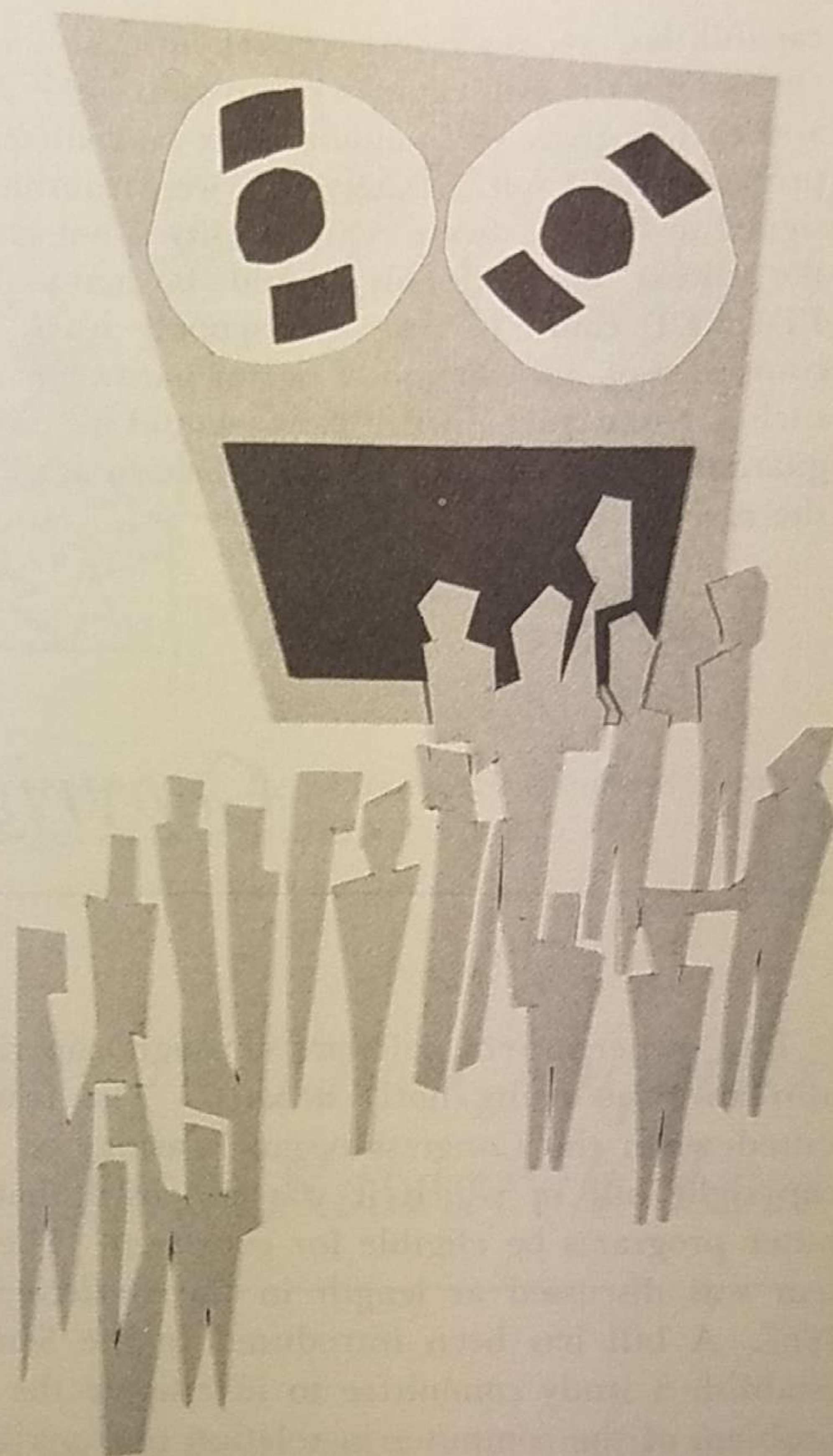
It is not only on the federal level, however, that the right to privacy must be protected. Wherever masses of information about citizens are being collected in one place, mechanisms must be found to assure the accuracy and currency of the entries, to prevent the easy identification of individuals and to bar unauthorized persons from getting the information.

Censorship

The growing interest in large computer networks raises serious problems of curtailment of freedom of speech. Obviously, the capacity of even the largest computer is limited. Yet, does the refusal to include or reference the work of a scholar in, for example, a national educational network limit his right to "publish"? What fair criteria for inclusion or exclusion can be established? If only part of a work is included, is the excluded part "censored"? EDUNET will be faced with problems of these kinds almost as soon as it becomes operational.

If a communications medium such as EDUNET is established, the problem becomes more acute. An EDUNET would be a substitute for other media. This would result then in a single channel dissemination system in which even subtler forms of censorship could be exercised. For example, a work could be referenced in the index, but in such an unorthodox way that it would seldom be called forth. Or, if a request produced only a set number of articles, the one which was "censored" could be programmed to be called up only on a second request.

A computer network must, of course, set priority for accessing. And priority setting is also a kind of censorship. If a scholar must queue up to ask his question of the net, his work may be delayed in a way that, to him at least, is damaging. What limitations of freedom are inherent here? What criteria must be set? By whom? What appeal is available? These questions, also, must be answered with the development of an EDUNET.



Monopoly

The monopolistic implications of attempts to effect compatibility of computer hardware and systems concern many informed people. Burgeoning networks could influence institutions that are potential terminals to select hardware compatible with that already in the net. Ultimately, one company could develop a monopoly on the production of equipment, becoming a public utility with attendant government control of rates of computer communications networks.

On the other hand, many computer experts maintain that common hardware is unnecessary in a network. Interfaces can be developed so that otherwise incompatible terminals will be able to communicate. Through message-switching and on-line directory

capabilities, requests for services can be matched against installations capable of providing the services and each request will automatically be routed to the proper installation. If networks were routinely designed so that hardware compatibility is not essential, the threat of monopoly would be reduced. An EDUNET could become a monopoly itself, a sole controller of information if not of hardware. Under such circumstances, what steps should be taken to guarantee complete access to information available in the net?

Copyright

The ownership of software through copyright is also an issue being hotly debated. The issue was raised when the Congress began hearings on a new copyright bill in which it was proposed that computer programs be eligible for copyright. The problem was discussed at length in the *Bulletin*, April 1967. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to establish a study committee to investigate the whole problem of the computer in relation to copyright.

The Computer and the Administration of Justice

Computer print-outs have already been accepted as evidence in litigation.¹ It has been suggested, however, that the attorney who is preparing a case involving print-outs will have to devote much time and effort in making it clear that the material he presents is not subject to hearsay and other technical objections,

He must describe how the program works and demonstrate that the computing process does not—even cannot—distort the presumably authentic data on which it operates.

Tort liability may be involved in numerous ways. For example, the attorney will be concerned with advising his client on the use of the computer—so that the client is neither too soon nor too late in the purchase and use of electronic data processing equipment. The client, for example, may be in the position of the airline that used radar before it was perfected; the pilot relied on an imperfect mechanism and crashed into a mountain because he had misplaced confidence in the mechanism. Or the client may be in the position of the airline that did not use radar; the pilot crashed into the mountain; and, if radar had been used, it was probable that the crash would have been averted.

New problems for insurance, not only on equipment, but also liability coverage, are created by the computer. If, for example, an insurance company is billing its customers entirely by computer through a service agency and neglects to mail a notice of a premium that is due, who is at fault if the insurance lapses?

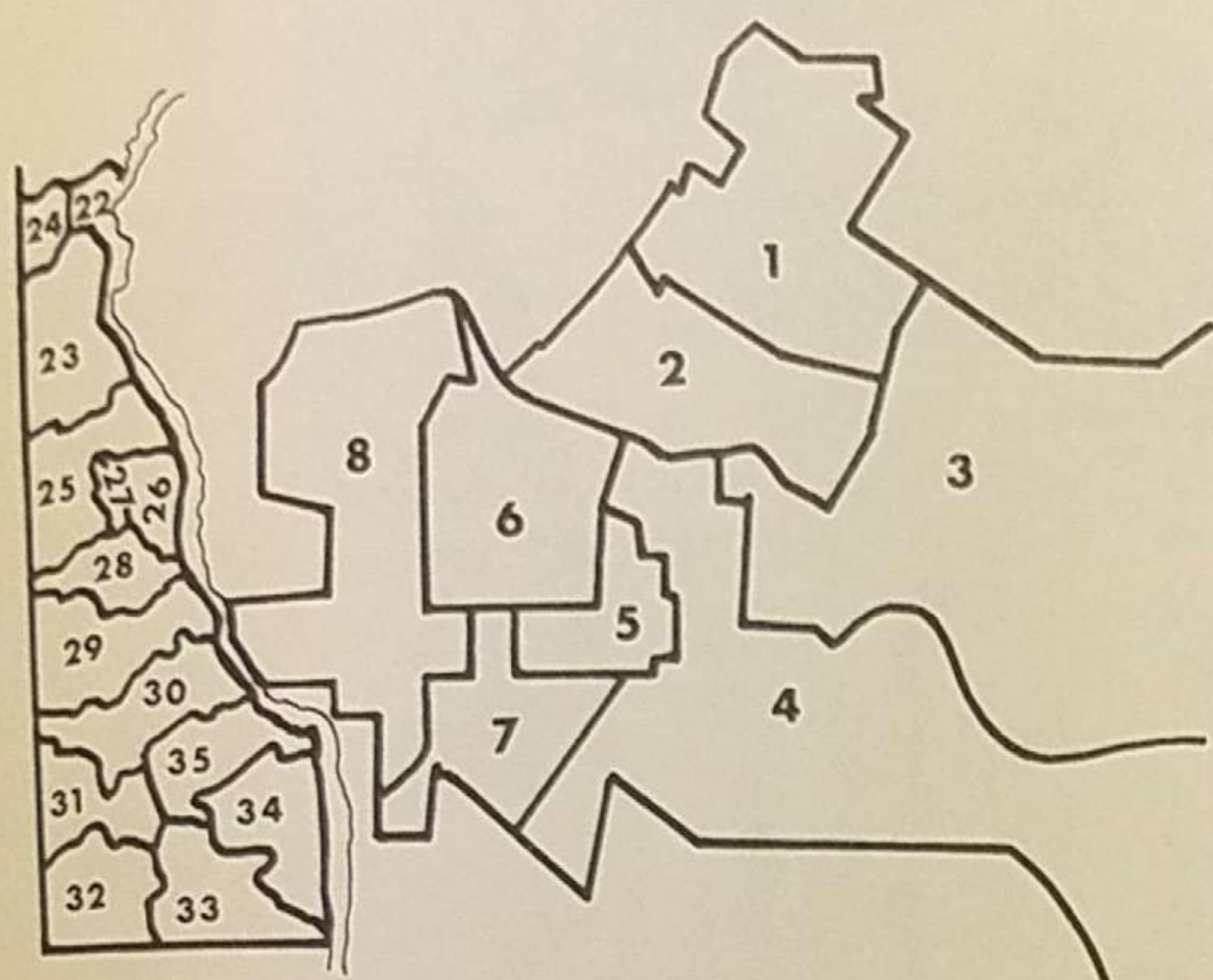
Indeed, the problem of liability for the negligent operation of a computer system is one which an EDUNET also faces. The problems involved include the mangling of data given the computer to store; the manipulation of a bad data base with, of course, bad data resulting; or the scrambling of the data through malfunctioning of the circuitry.

It has also been suggested that a data base containing experience in sentencing of criminals would be valuable to judges. If such data were used, sentencing could be consistent throughout the nation.

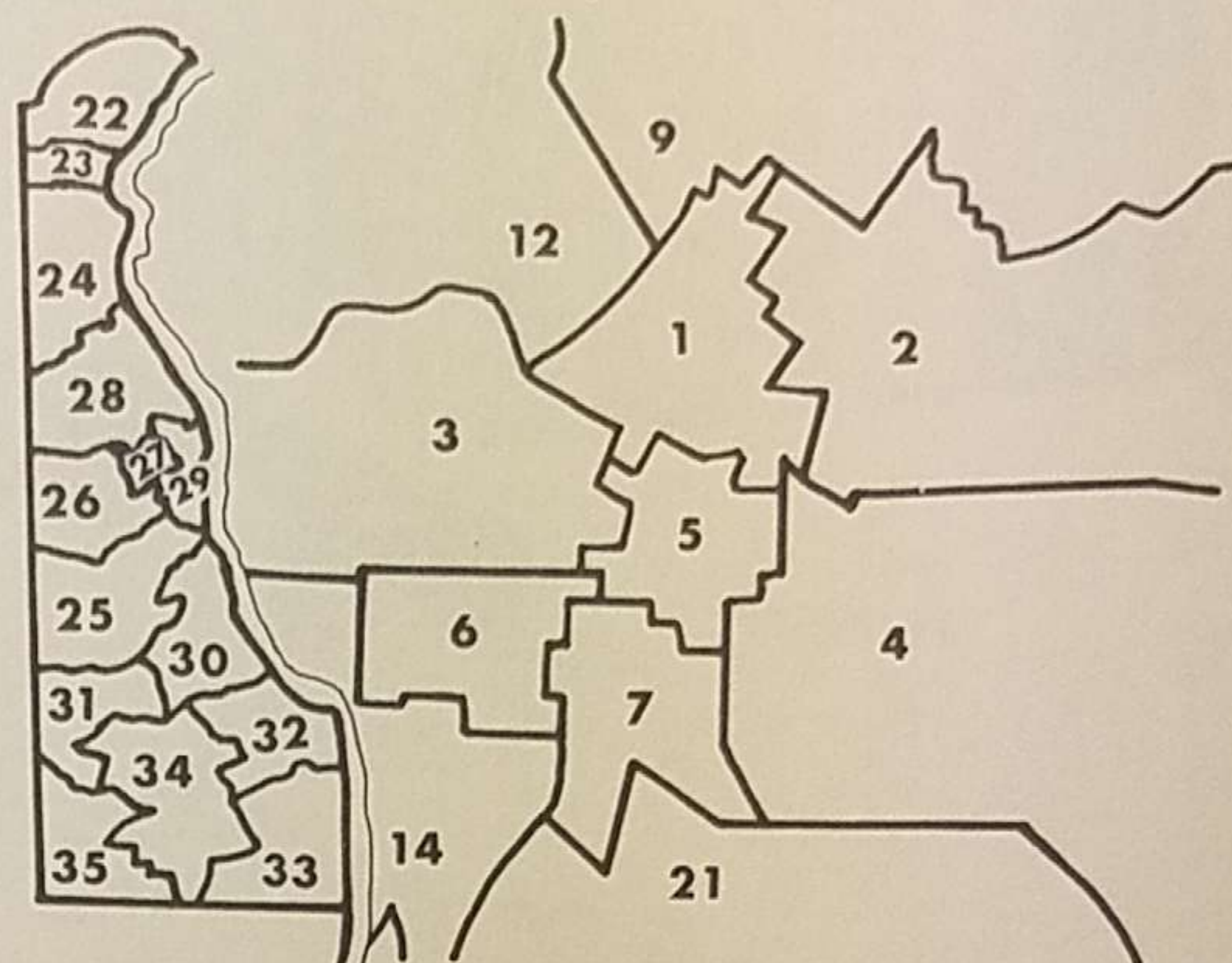
Law enforcement nets—ultimately perhaps even on a worldwide scale—present additional problems for securing human rights on the one hand and also better means of protecting society from criminals on the other. Here again the problem of what computer entries mean could be of primary importance. In his testimony before the Senate subcommittee, Arthur Miller warned, "The question of context is most graphically presented in terms of one of the most dangerous types of information—the unexplained and incomplete arrest record. Is it likely that a citizen whose file contains an entry 'arrested, 6/1/42; convicted felony, 1/6/43; 3 years, Leavenworth' will be given federal employment or be accorded the governmental courtesies given other citizens? Yet our subject may simply have been a conscientious objector."

¹ *Law and Computers in the Mid-Sixties*. Philadelphia: Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association, 1966, p. 53.

Exhibit 20
Comparison of Representative Districts, Wilmington
1964 Statute



Computer Plan



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The Computer in Politics

Nonpartisan groups in several states have used computers to produce plans for the new legislative districts required by the Supreme Court's "one man—one vote" ruling. None has been accepted for use, however. Ultimately, the speed of the computer in such tedious processes as totalling of population, along with its capacity to simulate other characteristics of the districts produced, will probably result in its use. That is especially likely because the districts must be revised in relation to population changes shown in each decennial census.

Computer redistricting may have been unsuccessful because of what has been called the computer's political impartiality. Actually, whether the districts produced do reflect the interests of the political party in power could be determined by the politics of the programmer.

Your Institutional Representative to EDUCOM has copies of the minutes of all of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and of the Council. He will be happy to have you read them.

The Computer As a Research Tool

But what can the computer do to simplify the work of the attorney and, closely related to it, the work of the legislator? Some early research to develop the computer as an aid to legal research was begun in 1959 by the Health Law Center and the Computing Center at the University of Pittsburgh. The first public demonstration of legal information retrieval was a demonstration of the Centers' system for searching statutes by computer at the American Bar Association's annual meeting in August 1960. In addition to the statutes of seven states, the Health Law Center has computerized all of the Pennsylvania Supreme and Superior Courts' cases; all of those of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit since 1950; and all of those of the United States Supreme Court since 1950.

The Center's system stores full text, which is searched for significant words or phrases. For searching purposes, however, the computer ignores such frequently occurring words as *and*, *if*, *but*, thereby reducing the number of words to be searched by more than 40 percent.

Commercial legal information retrieval firms have

Bibliographical Note

Notes of Decisions

Construction and application 2
Distribution of assets 4
Taxation 3
Materials 1
Mining and other rights and powers 5

1948

2 Construction and application

It is only in the case of non-
corporations organized on a stock
basis, upon dissolution, the shares
are entitled to a pro rata share
of the assets. In *Bankers' & Traders' Ins. Co. v. Farmers & Merchants' Ins. Co.*, 100 F.2d 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 9

The fact that the benefits of membership in our group, corporation, etc., who are paid by the client upon execution of the will, may affect the status of the beneficiary of the real estate in the possession of the real estate when the beneficiary of the real estate who is designated in the will is not a beneficiary of the real estate. When the real estate is not a beneficiary of the real estate, the beneficiary of the real estate depends on the ability of the beneficiary of the real estate to comply with the will of the Association. Gordon & L. Mottson, L.L.C., 1947, affirmed 1st, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 260

This section does not prevent the owner's rights under a certificate from being exposed to sale upon execution

CS. 42A

POWER

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§ 2851-305. Members of nonprofit corporations grouped in local units.

The articles or by-laws of a nonprofit corporation may provide that the members of the corporation, and those who thereafter become members, shall be grouped in local units formed upon the basis of territorial area, or such other basis as may be determined in the articles or by-laws, for the purpose of election of delegates or representatives to represent the members of such local units at any annual or special meeting of such corporation. The articles or by-laws may provide the territorial limits or other basis from or upon which each local unit is drawn or formed, to do all things necessary to insure the representation of the local unit at meetings of the corporation, and to provide the basis of representation and number of delegates to which the local unit is entitled, but each local unit shall be entitled to at least one delegate, and a delegate or delegates representing a local unit shall not have a greater number of votes than the total membership of the local unit. The local units designated by the articles or by-laws of any such corporation may be incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth by the members thereof, and shall have power to do all things necessary to give effect to this section. 1933, May 5, P.L. 289, art. III, § 305.

Historical Notes

See, also, act 1913, June 11, P. L. 385, § 1 (section 116) of this title, now repealed, authorizing poultry breeding corporations.

Notes of Decisions

Construction and application 1
Subordinate indices 2

1. Construction and application

A provision in efforts of desegregation stating that board of directors is required when such for which incorporation was sought under Nonprofit Corporation Law would have power to establish and terminate bond and guarantee units, branches, clubs, or chapters in various sections of city in which

2. Subordinate Judges

Where grand judge of beneficial association obtained a charter under Act of 1914, April 29, repealed in part, the judge thereafter had no authority to create subordinate lodges or to accept their loyalty, regardless of belief that power existed. In re Chinese Friends

SECTION 1-101 OF TITLE 12A, UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, SHALL NOT BE HELD TO APPLY TO THE SHARES OF NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS IN ANY MANNER OR TO BE TO ANY EXTENT INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT. 1933, MAY 5, P.L. 289, ART. 111, SEC. 304., 1937, JULY 4, P.L. 2838, SEC. 1., 1957, JULY 11, P.L. 692, SEC. 1. NONPROFIT CORPORATION LAW - CORPORATE POWERS, DUTIES AND SAFEGUARDS

PA. STAT. ANN. LII, 15, SEC. 2851-305

SEC. 2851-305. MEMBERS OF NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS GROUPED IN LOCAL
UNITS

THE ARTICLES OR BY-LAWS OF A NONPROFIT CORPORATION MAY PROVIDE THAT MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION, AND THOSE WHO THEREAFTER BECOME MEMBERS, SHALL BE GROUPED IN LOCAL UNITS FORMED UPON THE BASIS OF TERRITORIAL AREA, OR SUCH OTHER BASIS AS MAY BE DETERMINED IN THE ARTICLES OR BY-LAWS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTION OF DELEGATES OR REPRESENTATIVES TO REPRESENT THE MEMBERS OF SUCH LOCAL UNITS AT ANY ANNUAL OR SPECIAL MEETING OF SUCH CORPORATION. THE ARTICLES OR BY-LAWS MAY PROVIDE THE TERRITORIAL LIMITS OR OTHER BASIS FROM OR UPON WHICH EACH LOCAL UNIT IS DRAWN OR FORMED, TO DO ALL THINGS NECESSARY TO INSURE THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LOCAL UNIT AT MEETINGS OF THE CORPORATION, AND TO PROVIDE THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION AND NUMBER OF DELEGATES TO WHICH THE LOCAL UNIT IS ENTITLED, BUT EACH LOCAL UNIT SHALL BE ENTITLED TO AT LEAST ONE DELEGATE, AND A DELEGATE OR DELEGATES REPRESENTING A LOCAL UNIT SHALL NOT HAVE A GREATER NUMBER OF VOTES THAN THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE LOCAL UNIT. THE LOCAL UNITS DESIGNATED BY THE ARTICLES OR BY-LAWS OF ANY SUCH CORPORATION MAY BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH BY THE MEMBERS THEREOF, AND SHALL HAVE POWER TO DO ALL THINGS NECESSARY TO GIVE EFFECT TO THIS CHAPTER.

DOCUMENT 494

DOCUMENT 494

IN FAVOR OF SAID COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND T COLLEGE FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND T COLLEGE FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND T COLLEGE FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF PERSONS SIXTE COLLEGE FOR THE PERIOD OF TIME FOR WHICH SUC COLLEGE FOR THE PERIOD OF TIME FOR WHICH SUC COLLEGE FOR THE PERIOD OF TIME FOR WHICH SUC COLLEGE FOR THE STATE OF KANSAS IS OR MAY BE COLLEGE FRATERNITY OR SORORITY ., * / 6 / * SE COLLEGE FROM THE COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE MA COLLEGE FROM THE COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE FU COLLEGE FUND CREATED BY THIS ACT, AND IF ANY COLLEGE FUND CREATED BY THIS ACT. COLLEGE FUND ON THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER OR COLLEGE FUND SHALL BE INSUFFICIENT TO PAY IN COLLEGE FUND SHALL BE MADE ON DECEMBER 1 AND COLLEGE FUND SHALL BE THREE DOLLARS * / \$ 3 / * COLLEGE FUND TO BE MADE UP OF ALL MONEYS CRE COLLEGE FUND, AND IF ANY SUCH COMMUNITY JUNI COLLEGE FUND, TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF THE COLLEGE GRADE, PURSUANT TO PLANS SUBMITTED T COLLEGE HAD CONTINUED TO OPERATE AS A HIGH-S COLLEGE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED SINCE APRIL 1, COLLEGE HAVE BEEN ELECTED ALL OR PARTLY ON A COLLEGE HEREUNDER, THE BOARD OF THE RURAL HI COLLEGE HEREUNDER, THE BOARD OF THE SECOND C COLLEGE IF SUCH JUNIOR COLLEGE IS IN A COUNT COLLEGE IF SUCH JUNIOR COLLEGE IS IN A COUNT COLLEGE IN ANY SUCH COUNTY THE BOARD OF COUN COLLEGE IN ANY SUCH COUNTY THE BOARD OF COUN COLLEGE IN DETERMINING ITS ENTITLEMENT TO ST COLLEGE IN ITS OR THEIR COMMUNITY JUNIOR COL COLLEGE IN LIKE MANNER AS THOUGH THE EXISTIN COLLEGE IN LIKE MANNER AS THOUGH SAID SECOND COLLEGE IN LIKE MANNER AS THOUGH SAID RURAL COLLEGE IN SUCH REAL ESTATE FOR AN AMOUNT LE COLLEGE IN THE STATE OF KANSAS TO ISSUE AN O COLLEGE IN THE STATE OR AT A COLLEGE, UNIVER COLLEGE INSTRUCTION INCLUDING LIBERAL ARTS C COLLEGE INSTRUCTION, SEE 72-3329 TO 72-3331. COLLEGE INVOLVED AND MAY REQUEST ITS RECOMME COLLEGE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE AS PROVIDED I COLLEGE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE THEREFROM, TH COLLEGE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE AS PROVIDED I COLLEGE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE THEREFROM, TH COLLEGE IS ESTABLISHED, SUCH TAX LEVY SHALL COLLEGE IS ESTABLISHED, SUCH TAX LEVY SHALL COLLEGE IS ESTABLISHED, SUCH TAX LEVY SHALL COLLEGE IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED TO

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KAN. STAT. SEC. 72 - 3343 14622
KAN. STAT. SEC. 72 - 6923 15056
KAN. STAT. SEC. 72 - 3327 14606
KAN. STAT. SEC. 72 - 2209 14535
KAN. STAT. SEC. 44 - 703 9743
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KAN. STAT. SEC. 72 - 1390 14329
KAN. STAT. SEC. 76 - 157 16277
KAN. STAT. SEC. 72 - 6902 15035
KAN. STAT. SEC. 72 - 5333A 14781
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KAN. STAT. SEC. 72 - 3327 14606
KAN. STAT. SEC. 72 - 6923 15056
KAN. STAT. SEC. 72 - 3343 14622
KAN. STAT. SEC. 19 - 2318 5280

been in operation since 1964. One of them has stored federal and state statutes and case law on the computer. It does not store full text, however, but rather citations indexed in a thesaurus of descriptors. Queries are generated at remote points via Western Union Telex and replies are returned the same way.

The ready access to statute law afforded by the computer has many advantages to the legislator as well as to the attorney. An example cited by Thomas M. Cooley II in the March 1967 issue of the *Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly*¹ is the problem facing a legislator or staff member who is starting to work on drafting or revising legislation. He must assure himself that he has before him all of the existing statutory provisions relating to the subject. When the area under consideration is broad and ill-defined, manual searching can be onerous. On the other hand, the computer can read all of the Pennsylvania statutes, for example, and report on a desired subject in less than one hour.

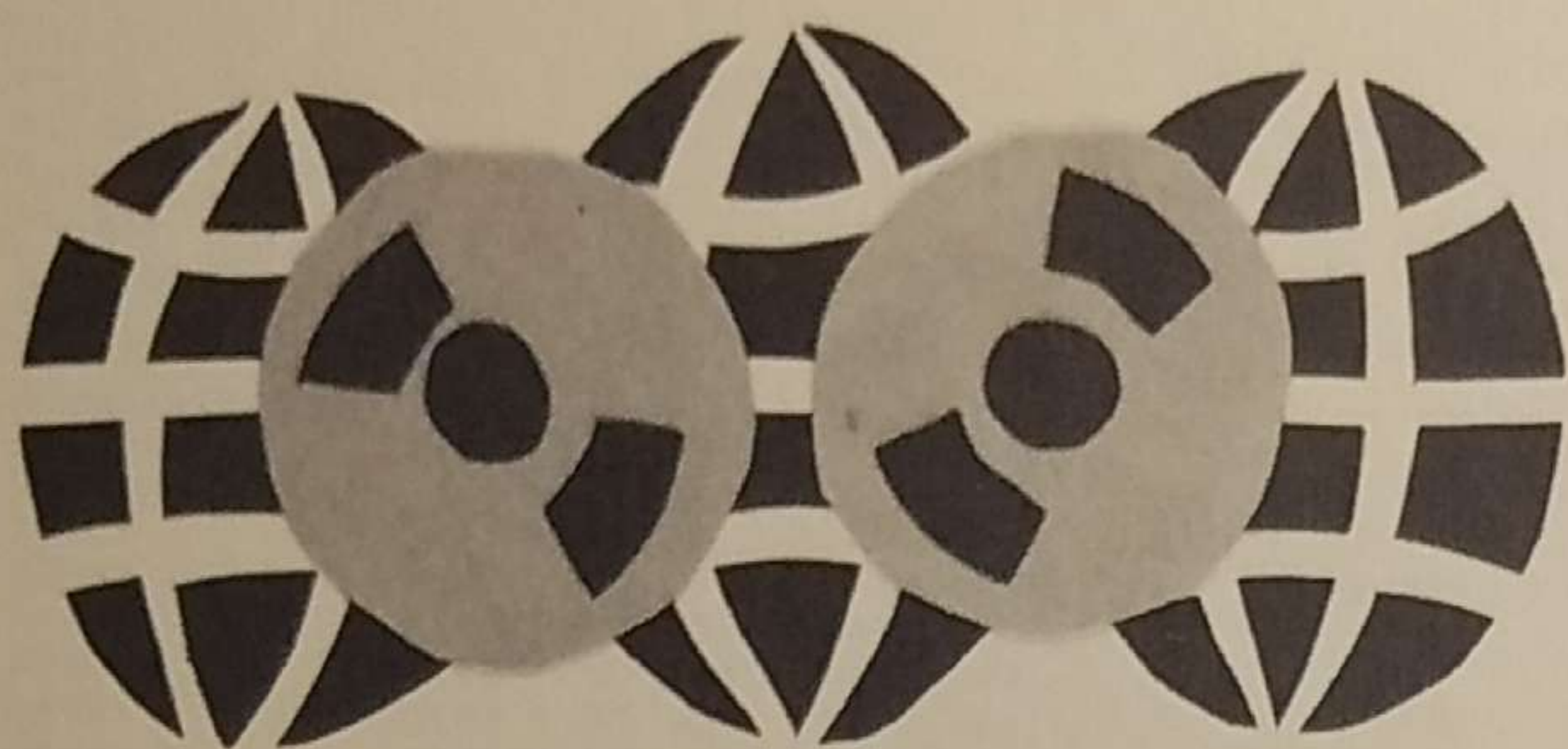
¹ Cooley, Thomas M. II, "The Computer—An Indispensable Aid to Statutory Revision and Drafting," *Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly*, March 1967, p. 315 ff.

"From a KWIC (key word in context) printout on the Kansas Statutes as run by the Health Law Center, University of Pittsburgh."

International Aspects

In West Germany, experiments are underway in formulating statutes on the computer, using game theory. The formulation is based on all the social and economic facts related to the subject of the statute. This is probably the most advanced use of computers in the law to date.

The International Secretariat of the World Peace Through Law Center announced, in January 1966, that it will serve as a worldwide coordinator of programs and progress in the automation of international law. The new service is a significant development in

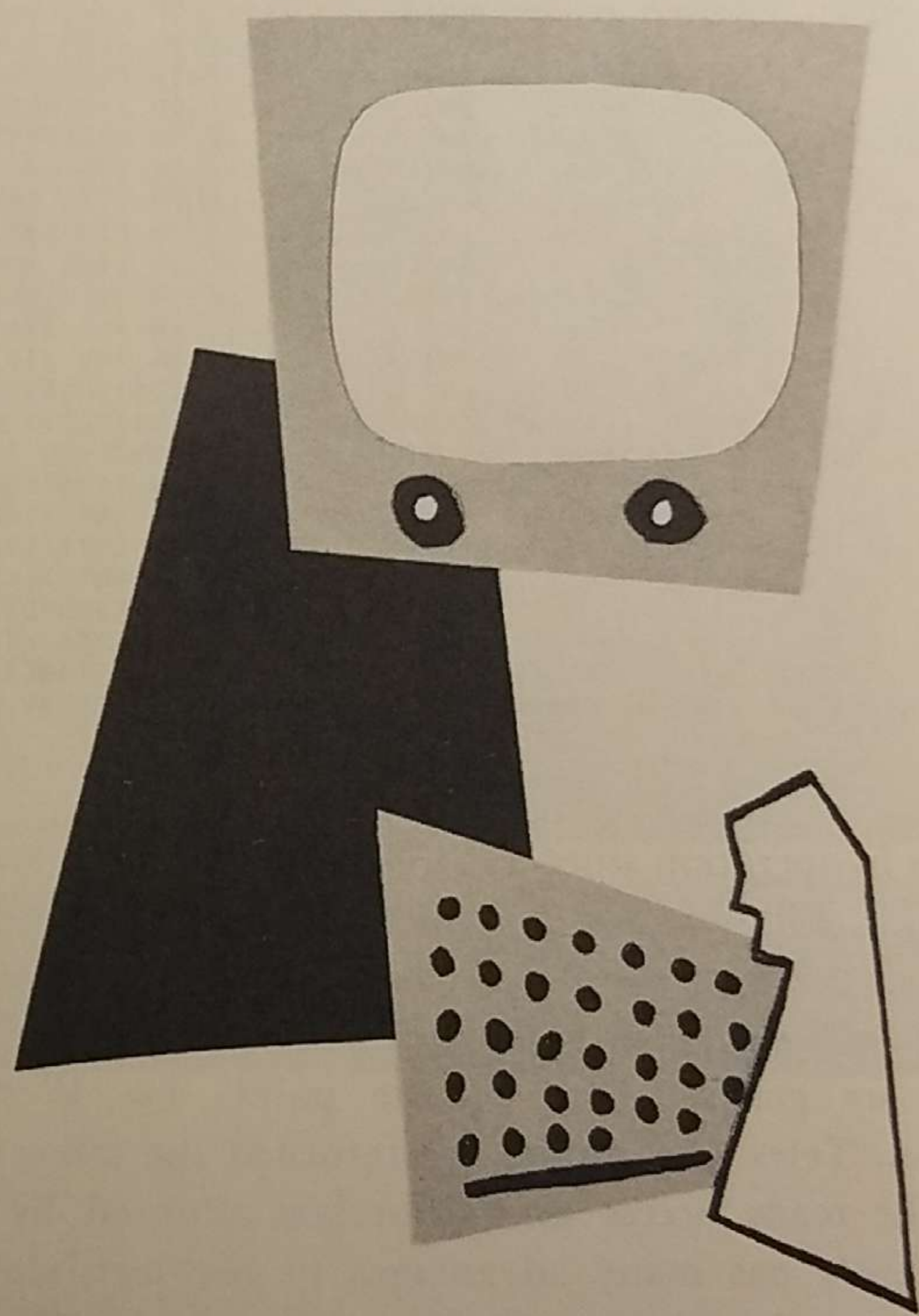


the activities of the Center to build law rules and legal institutions for world peace. In a conference in Geneva in July, the Center demonstrated legal information retrieval from New York and several European countries. A legal network international in character would result in the need for multi-national treaties for the transmission of information across national borders. There is a very strong analogy to the Early Bird satellite and television. The idea has exciting possibilities. But it will make all of the legal implications more acute because of the completely different social philosophies which must be considered in the establishment of such a net.

The Computer and Legal Education

The computer will influence the substance of the law profoundly and it will influence the practice of law as well. The Joint Committee on Continuing Education of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association sponsored its first Course of Study on Law and Computers in 1962. Since that time, the Joint Committee has conducted similar courses in various parts of the country, sometimes in cooperation with ABA Special Committee on Electronic Data Retrieval. The Committee has also published an overview which it describes as "An Introductory Handbook," titled *Computers and the Law*. Last year, the American Association of Law Libraries and the School of Law, University of California at Davis sponsored the California Institute on Computer Science for Law Librarians.

In spite of the efforts to keep the practicing attorney abreast of newer developments, the law in general has been late in coming to the newer technologies. There is currently, however, a new upsurge of interest. The American Association of Law Schools has a committee investigating computer-assisted instruction in law schools. The School of Law at the University of Michigan is one of the institutions currently experimenting with CAI. There is no doubt that the attorney who can use the computer himself will find it a more valuable tool and will comprehend the legal ramifications of its use far better than the attorney who must work through a computer specialist.



A well-rounded legal curriculum should include effective courses on the computer, oriented towards theory and application to the law. Broader educational opportunities must be provided to enable professors of law to cope more effectively with the intrusion of the computer into legal activity.

It is apparent that the computer has brought additional problems to modern society. It is equally apparent that there are no easy solutions. Yet, solutions must be found so that the potential of the computer for the advancement of mankind can be realized. Any other course would be unthinkable.

News & Notes

PROJECT ARISTOTLE

The objective of Project ARISTOTLE, which was established in 1966, is to encourage continuing communication among government, industry, and education in order to contribute to the quality of the nation's education and training. Task groups made up of volunteers from industry, government, national associations, and academic groups do the work of the organization. They are responsible for translating general policies into specific objectives. The chairmen of the task groups form the Steering Committee which provides the overall coordination of the project, and plans and organizes the annual symposium which is fundamental to the concept of the project. The symposium this year has been scheduled for December 6 and 7 in the Washington Hilton, Washington, D.C. There will be at least twenty separate panels. Vice President Hubert Humphrey will give the keynote address. Senator Wayne Morse, Representative Edith Greene, and Secretary John Gardner of HEW are also expected to participate.

Task groups have been established in ten areas: 1) Project 100,000 training; 2) media; 3) information storage, retrieval, and dissemination; 4) educational research; 5) new developments; 6) systems approach to education; 7) standards, measurement, and evaluation; 8) courses, tasks, and skills; 9) government and industry interface; 10) international considerations. The task groups and the Steering Committee have the responsibility to provide reasonable coordination and eliminate any unnecessary overlap.

Since the aims of Project ARISTOTLE and the interests of EDUCOM are so similar, the two organizations are moving toward closer cooperation. A member of the EDUCOM staff meets regularly with the ARISTOTLE Steering Committee; the EDUCOM *Bulletin* is distributed to each of the ARISTOTLE task force chairmen; and Mr. Marvin Kahn of the Project will discuss its work at the meeting of the EDUCOM Council to be held October 31 and November 1 in Pittsburgh.

The initial ARISTOTLE planning was done largely by member organizations of the National Security Industrial Association (NSIA). NSIA was founded over twenty years ago, largely through the efforts of Defense Secretary James Forrestal. Its members participate on a voluntary, objective, and cooperative basis in promoting better understanding between industry and government; in assisting government in

those areas where industrial experience and know-how are applicable; and in providing for improved communications within industry and between industry and government. Membership in NSIA is not, however, a requisite for participation in ARISTOTLE. Although the initial impetus for this project has been supplied by the Department of Defense, the U.S. Office of Education is intimately involved in its work.

CONFERENCES

Practical Applications of Computer Systems

The National Center of Communication Arts and Sciences, the Federation of Rocky Mountain States, Inc., and System Development Corporation will sponsor a conference on practical applications of computer systems at the Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, October 30, 31, and November 1, 1967. The conference will cover the use of computers in the areas of education, law enforcement, judicial processes, business management, health services, urban and regional planning, and publication and library services.

Special sessions will be held concerning each of these areas of interest, and case histories and demonstrations will be presented. General sessions will cover the needs, capabilities, and trends in computing technology, and the practical implication of computer systems.

For further information write Dr. Thorrel B. Fest, P.O. Box 207, Denver, Colorado 80202.

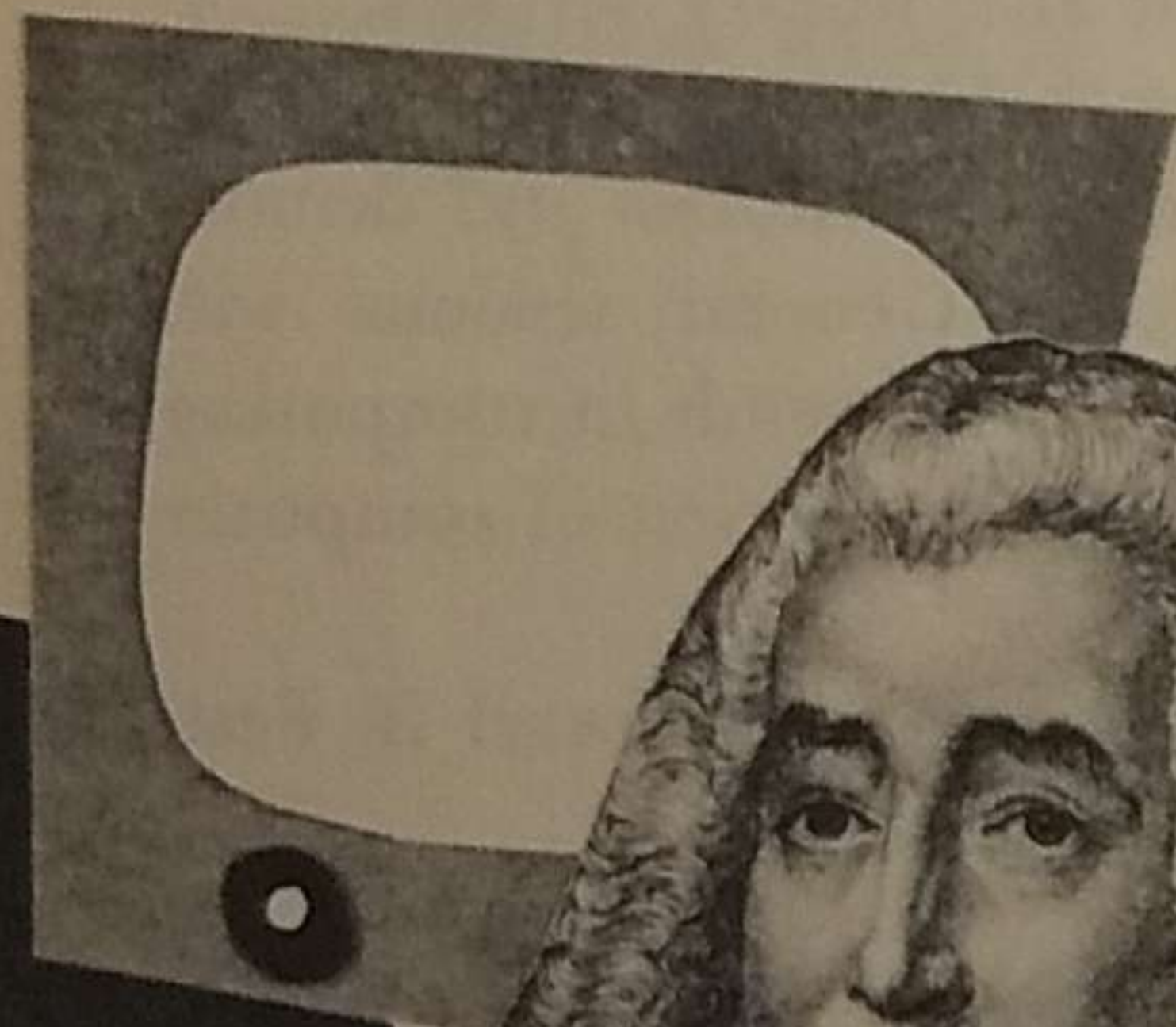
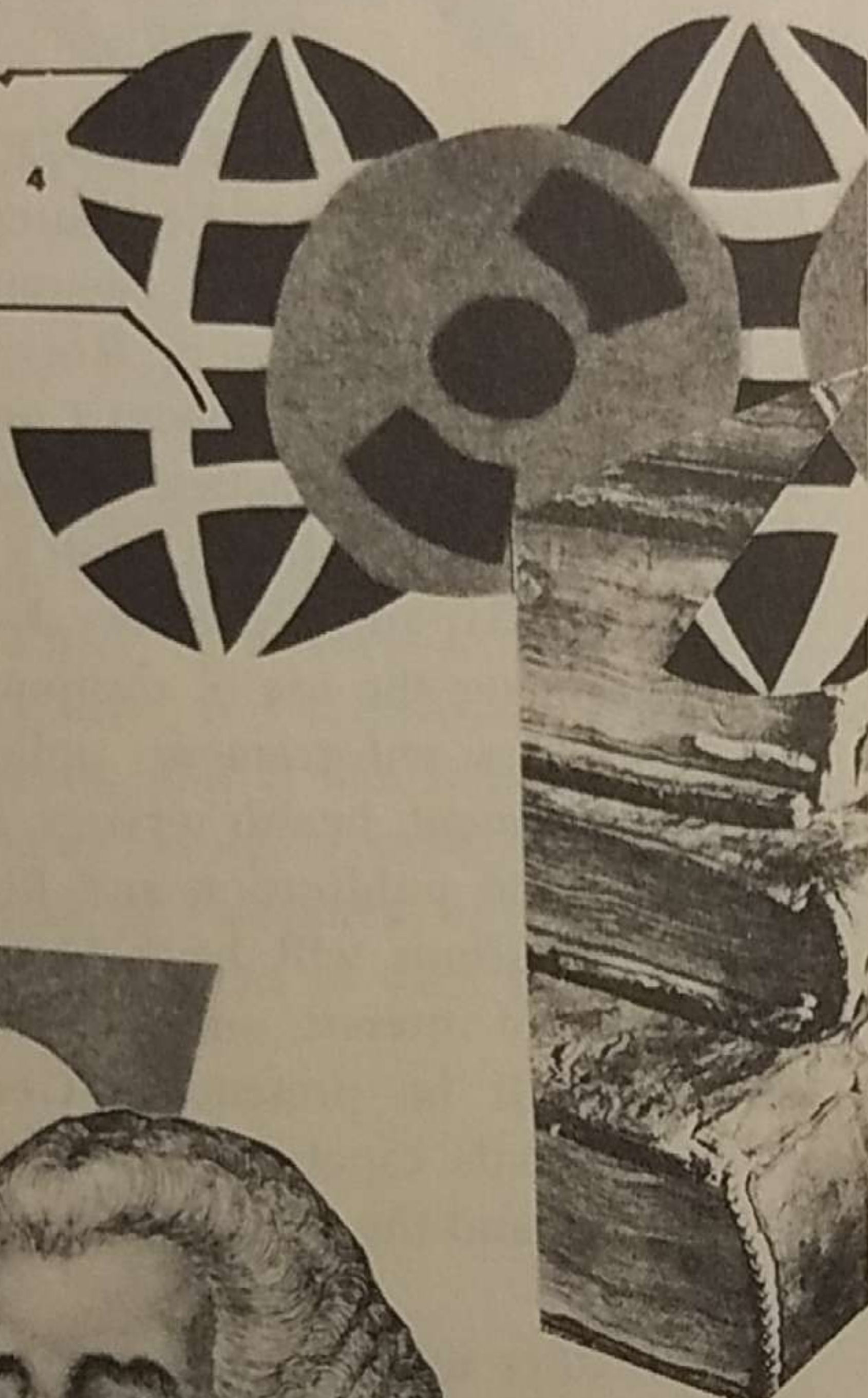
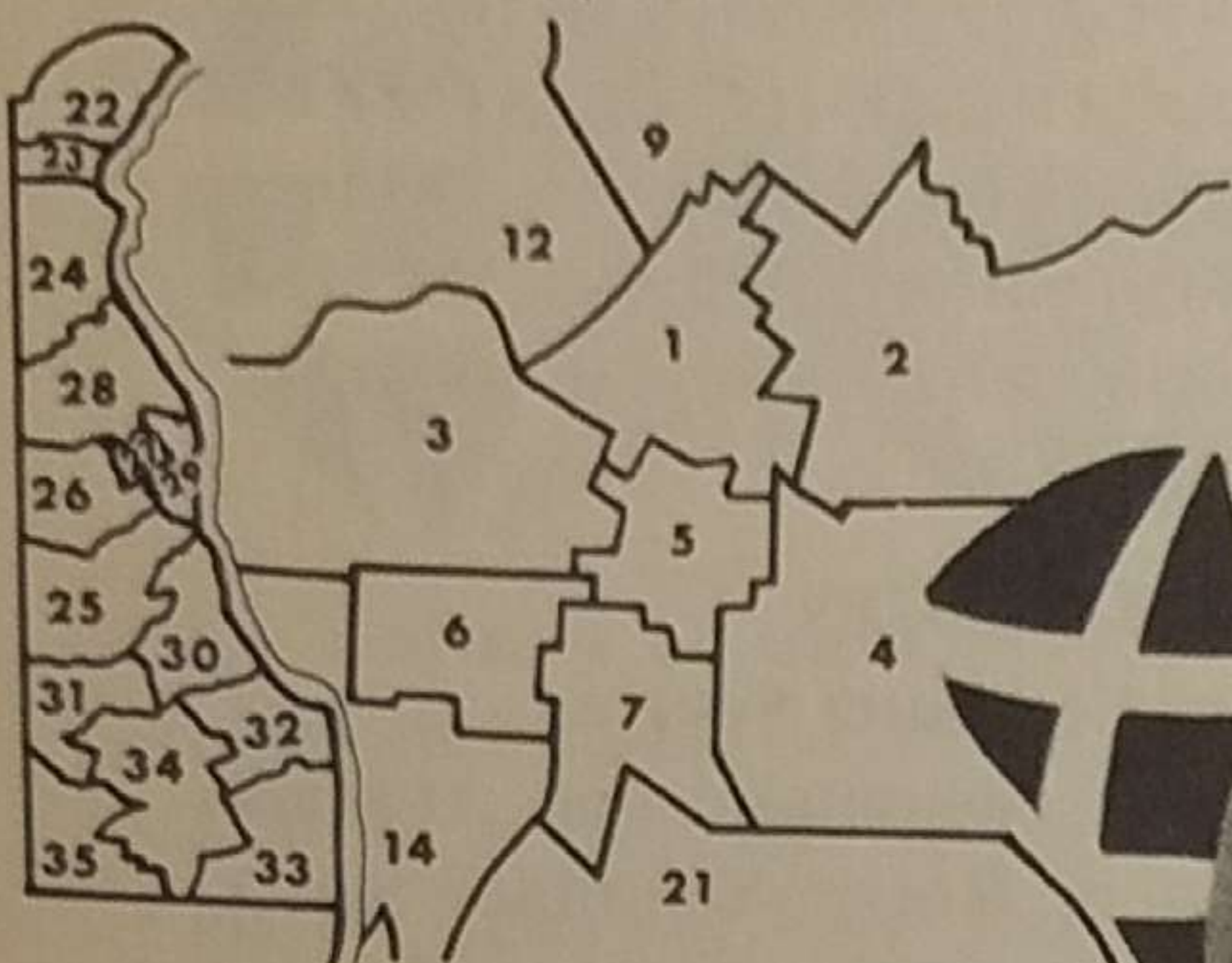
Content Analysis

A national conference on Content Analysis is being planned for November 17-19, 1967 at the University of Pennsylvania. Well-known researchers in various fields are preparing some two dozen specially commissioned papers in such general areas as "Theory and Definition," "Recording and Notation," "Inference," and "Computer Techniques and Computational Linguistics." Meetings will be open to the public. For further information write Dean George Gerbner, Annenberg School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

Emerging Concepts in Computer Graphics

A conference, EMERGING CONCEPTS IN COMPUTER GRAPHICS, will be held at the University of Illinois November 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1967. The conference will be directed towards those who have some knowledge of computer graphics. Attendance will be limited to permit meaningful discussions. For information write Professor C. W. Gear, Department of Computer Science, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Computer Plan



J. Black

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